THE HUNTRESS.

EDUCATION—"*The main pillar which sustains the Temple of Liberty.*"—JEFFERSON.

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MRS. ANNE ROYALL.

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SELECTED TALES.

THE PURSE; AN AMERICAN TALE.

CHAPTER IV.

(Continued.)

His arm rested upon the desk at which he was sitting, and his head rested upon his hand. He seemed to be lost in meditation on some object that lay before him, for he sat for a long time without moving his eyes therefrom, or even so much as changing his position. At length, however, he gave vent to his thoughts in words—

'More than six years have elapsed, said he, since I received this purse—then I was a poor, ragged, penniless beggar boy—now I am heir apparent to one of the richest men in this vast city. Yes, six years have passed away, but the memory of that day, and of her who gave me this, cannot fade. No! never! I vowed beside my mother's death bed, that if ever I were able, and could discover the generous girl whose kind heart pitied the half starved little mendicant, I would strive to repay the debt of gratitude I owe her. Would that I could! But I fear 'tis a vain hope, for I have nothing but this purse with 'Gertrude Clarendon' marked upon it. Well, perhaps it may chance yet to come to pass.

As he finished speaking, the door of the counting room opened, and a man of middle age entered.

'Ah! William,' said he, smiling, 'the purse again? Methinks there is some other feeling towards the donor in your heart, besides that of gratitude.'

'Nay, uncle,' answered the young man, confusedly, 'I love to gaze upon it at times, because it reminds me of my mother——'

'And of a certain little blue eyed lass whom a certain William Leslie would have no objections to fall in love with, if he could happen to come across her again—that is if he has not already, merely from gratitude.' And the uncle looked archly in his nephew's face as he spoke.

'Nay, uncle, there would, perhaps, be but little use of that, even though I should 'come across her,' as you say—there are great changes happen in people's situations in six months. For instance, how different is mine. She may be wedded, and have forgotten long, long ago, the little beggar boy, or she may be dead, and lying in the cold and silent grave.'

'True—I was but jesting,' said his uncle.'

'But,' continued the young man,'as I was saying, I love to look upon the purse, because it reminds me of my mother—and—I will not deny it, for I will ever remember her—her who gave it to me—and last, though not least because, uncle, it brings to mind the debt of gratitude I owe to you. You who have cared for me like a father for a son.'

'Aye? and who will care for you as a father for his son, even when he dies.

'May that day be long coming!' and the young man turned away to hide a tear.

He took up his hat, and drawing on his gloves, left the counting house. He walked along meditating upon the conversation he had just been participating in, and ere he was aware he found himself upon the quay. A steamboat was just about to leave and he stopped to witness its departure. All was bustle and noise. Passengers some on foot, and some in carriages, were constantly arriving, and hastening on board. Porters were running to and fro with baggages, some with wheelbarrows, some without Carmen, hackmen, white-men, black-men, all added their quota to the general din, while the noisy newsboys with their morning paper, sir, and the boiler of the boat with its phizzing roar, in no wise lessened the tumult. Then there was the partings of friends—the 'farewell' uttered in a trembling voice—the silent grasping of the hands—the dimmed eye, and the lingering step, that told, as plain as words, how fond the heart that were severing. What an exciting scene! So thought William Leslie, as he stood apart, watching the busy crowd.

The last bell was rung—the 'all abroad' had been proclaimed—and the fastenings were about being cast loose, when suddenly he was started by the screaming of a woman and the cry of 'a man overboard. He ran towards the spot at the edge of the wharf, where the people were crowding most together, and beheld a man somewhat passed the middle age struggling in the water. Nearly all round seemed paralyzed—none moved towards a rescue. Some it is true, recommended what ought to be done, but, as is usual, did not make any efforts themselves. William was a good swimmer, and seeing the imminent hazard of the gentleman, he immediately threw off his coat and plunged in. In a moment he was breasting the current with his burden—and in a few more, they were both drawn on board the boat, which had been fastened again to the wharf.

The gentleman shook the water from his locks, and feeling in his pocket-book, which he proffered the William,

'Take this, young man, as an unworthy reward for the invaluable service you have rendered me,' said he, 'at least until I can have a better opportunity of giving you a more substantial proof of my gratitude. I would thank you could I find words to do so but my heart is too full.'

William put back the money with his hand.

'No, no,' said he, I did not risk my life for money, I risked it to save a fellow creature's life. Excuse me.'

'Take this, then,' said the gentleman handing him his card, 'and if you ever visit Philadelphia, do not neglect to call upon me. My house and heart will ever be open me. My house and heart will ever be open to the preserver of my life.

The fastenings had been just cast loose again, and William with the card in his hand, jumped ashore, whilst the boat proceeded on its way.

CHAPTER V.

It was a glad day in Philadelphia—the anniversary of the independence—the birth day of our nation—the day of all days to the American freemen? That day, when the heart of every true son of Columbia beats with a prouder thrill—when the veins burn with a warmer fire of patriotism, when he treads his native soil with a lighter step and feels that he is FREE! What volumes does that word speak!, Free! aye! as the winds that rove through either, and know no bounds. Freedom! 'tis a jewel kings do not possess! a title princes do not own. Yes! it is a day the patriot glories in It is a day when his soul expands in thankfulness, and lips utter gratitude a day when the events of that period 'that tried men's souls' crowd thick before his mind's eye, and he sees the bloody grounds of Lexington, of Bunker Hill, of Concord, and a host of others, were fought and bled the heroes of the revolution.'

It was on the morning of such a day that a young man issued from one of the large hotels in Philadelphia, and bent his way leisurelp along through several of the principal streets, to witness the demonstration of joy on all sides. The streets were thronged with people. The military, with music playing and colors flying, were marching in companies toward the place of general rendezvous. Old age and blooming youth grand-sire, and grand-son, grand-mother, and grand-daughter alike were 'keeping Fourth of July.' The beauty and loveliness of the city were tripping along, gracing with their fair charms the festivities of the day, proud in the knowledge that they were the daughters of the free. Here might be seen the honest mechanic, with his neatly attired wife and little ones, wending their way along on foot—there the man of wealth in his fine equipage or the trim beau on his prancing steed. Altogether it was an exciting scene, not the least lessened by the frequent roar of artillery that ever and anon broke upon the ear.

The young man wandered on witnessing with pleasure the enthusiasm of a happy people, and thanking God that he was born in America—that he could call himself a freeman. For sometime he had continued his walk, and he was now before the time honored and venerable State House. What emotions thrilled in his bosom as he looked upon the hoary edifice!—upon that very spot where, long years before, was read for the first time to an assembled people, the Declaration of our Independence. There within those walls had often assembled those of Roman courage—those choice spirits who have dared throw off the shackles of tyranny—the illustrious signatures of the instrument that declared us no longer subject to a Britain's will, and who pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors, for its support. Within its precincts, too, the footsteps of Washington and La Fayette had echoed—men whose memory will live forever in the hearts of a grateful people.

Full of such thoughts, he stood riveted to the spot, when suddenly he was startled by a piercing scream, and upon looking round he discovered a pair of horses, with a carriage at its heels, coming down the street toward him, with lightning speed.

On, on they came in their lightning course, and he had just time to observe a lady's veil floating out of the window of the vehicle, and that the driver still clung to the box, though unable to manage the animals, ere they were before him. The young man paused not an instant, but rushing forward he laid his hand upon the mane of the nearest steed, and with an agile spring, quick as thought, was upon him. Grasping the reins, he continued to hold on with one hand, whilst with the other he drew from a side pocket a spring knife. Leaning down with great risk—for they were going at a rapid rate—he cut the harnessing of the off horse loose, as well as he could, and as far as he could reach—then regaining his upright position, with the point of his knife he pricked the mettled steed, who, giving a tremendous leap, cleared the shaft, and shot away at a fearful speed.

Flinging the knife away, the young man now exerted all his strength to stop the horse he rode: Gradually his pace diminished, and at last he stood still, quivering in every muscle, covered with foam. Some citizens at that instant laid hold upon the bridle, and jumping from his back, the young man opened the carriage door, and drew from within a young lady, who had fainted. Perceiving an apothecaries opposite, he immediately bore her thither. As he laid her upon a sofa in the shop, and whilst the proprietor was administering restoratives to her, he had an opportunity to examine her appearance. And what a vision of loveliness burst upon his sight? Her face was as pale as death, but it was divinely sweet, and her features were chiselled with an exquisite fineness. Her eyelids, half closed revealed a pair of deep blue eyes, shaded by long sickly lashes—and her eye. brows were just so delicately arched and pencilled as befitted the brow they graced. Her hair was jetty black, and now free from restraint fell in rich luxuries o'er her polished neck, as she lay there in calm unconsciousness.

Slowly she revived after a space, and, gazing wildly around seemed bewildered. After a moment or so. memory began to resume its sway, and she recollected what had happened. The disordered apparel of the young man, as her eyes rested upon him, told her he was her preserver—and, blushing, she extended her hand, and in a sweet voice thanked him for his invaluable services. He bowed, and then in order to avoid the praises of the surrounding persons, he quitted the store, leaving her in care of the humane apothecary.

He had not been gone long before a gentleman appeared who addressed the young lady as niece, and who was almost frantic with joy at her escape.—When she had sufficiently recovered a carriage was procured, and he departed with her regretting greatly that he was deprived of the opportunity of beholding the saviour of his niece's life.

CHAPTER VI.

On the morning after the event related in the foregoing chapter, the young ma again left his hotel, and bent his steps toward Walnut street. As he went along, his eye took notice of every carriage that passed him, as though he would fain behold again the lovely girl he had rescued, Yes, her image haunted him constantly. She had been in his thoughts all the preceding day, and he had dreamed of her by night, and now he wished he could but behold her again. But it was vain. Many bright eyes beamed from the tasteful equipages upon his graceful form as they whirled by—but those mild blue orbs that had looked so sweetly upon him the day before, were invisible.

He arrived at length before an elegant mansion. and taking a card from his pocket, looked first upon it, and then at the plate upon the door! then mounting the marble steps, he pulled the silver handled bell. In an instant the servant answered the summons.

'Does Mr. Walton reside here?' inquired the young man.

'Yes sir, will you walk in?'

The elegantly furnished parlor into which he was ushered bespoke the wealth of the inmates:

'Your name, sir, if you please?' said the servant.

'He is unacquainted with my name—take this to him,' answered the young man, handing him the card.

The servant departed, and in a few moments footsteps were heard in the entry. and then a gentleman of some forty years or more, entered the apartment. He stood a second near the threshold, and steadfastly regarded the features of his visitor—then then stepping forwards with a hasty pace, he grasped the young man's hand with a warmth that told he was no unwelcome guest.

'Welcome, welcome, said he, a thousand welcomes. Had I a thousand tongues, they could not give sufficient welcome to the noble preserver of my life. 'John,' he continued, summoning the servant, 'bid your mistress come hither.'

'And now,' said he to the young man, allow me to inquire to whom I am indebted for preservation from the watery grave.'

'You set too high a value upon my poor services, sir. My name is William Leslie, nephew of Charles Richardson of New York.'

'The merchant Richardson of New York? inquired he.

The young man nodded assent.

'I rejoice in it, for he is a worthy man.

'Alas, sir, he lives no more, and the tears dimmed the young man's eyes, 'he died about a month since.

'Dead! May he rest in peace!'

At this moment a light step was heard at the threshold, and what was William Leslie's surprise to behold before him the lovely girl he had saved from death the preceding day. Blushing, she immediately, and before the gentleman had time to introduce William, proceeded to thank him for her life.

'How is this niece?' asked Mr. Walton.

It was he, uncle, who yesterday saved me,' she said, with downcast eyes.

Tears of gratitude started to the uncle's eyes.

'Then Gertrude, we both owe to him—

Gertrude? interrupted the young man eagerly—'excuse me if I enquire your niece's family name.'

'Clarendon,' was the reply,

'Clarendon? Do you know aught of this purse, Miss?' asked he, putting one in her hand.

'I do,' said she, after examining it she handed it to Mr. Walton, 'Do you remember your gift?'

Astonishment was depicted in the countenances of each. They knew the purse, but recollected but dimly how it had passed from their possession.

(To be Continued.)

WASHINGTON CITY.

SATURDAY JANUARY 8, 1842.

NAVY REPORT—REMARKS:

(*Continued.*)

The Secretary adverts to the imperfect mechanism in gunnery, and adduces the unfortunate affair of the steamer Fulton at New York, as proof.

What has the superintendents of our armies and *founderies* been doing for years? The Secretary says "measures have been taken to manufacture the requisite guns for vessels of war," &c. What? After thousands of dollars annually spent in making arms and ordinance for the army and navy. WHERE ARE THEY? What is Congress thinking of?—or do they think at all? Eternally appropriating money for defence. "Forts and harbors," "forts and harbors," "arms and ordinance," and yet the cry is still "We are exposed to the enemy."

But we should like to know if new arms are to be made, what is to become of those already made, and have been making, at any time these fifteen years? Congress ought to compel those botches who made them to receive them back in "part pay." This is beautiful business. Millions expended in arms, and from all accounts not worth a cent. Fine news to go before the people. Whose fault is this? Congress sees to nothing—what is the Navy Committee of expenditures for? Look at the vast sums appropriated EVERY YEAR this ten years for fortifications and arms, and repairing vessels, and now it appears nothing, or next to it, has been done, and Congress called on to begin anew. What has become of the money?

We are glad to find the Secretary turning his attention to the treatment of the seamen of our Navy. He says what is true to the letter, that "men of lenient and indulgent feelings will punish lightly the same offences which those of a different character will punish with the most rigorous severity. Hence an inequality of punishment will prevail, odious in itself, calculated to excite discontent, to bring courts martial into disrepute, and to destroy the just influence of their sentences, as a means of preserving the honor and discipline of the service."

This remark infers that Secretary *Upsher* is not ignorant of the diversity of character which distinguish our naval officers. Some are amiable, and would be apt to punish offences with mercy, and the feelings of humanity, while those of a different character will use "most rigorous severity."

It is long since we heard sentiments so just, so mild, and at the same time more decisive. They will carry terror with them into the hearts (for souls they have none) of those "brief authority" lieutenants.

The same remark may apply to some of the commanders, viz—Capt. *Aulick*, a clownish, savage looking man. We pity those who may be so unfortunate as to serve under them.

Who is there in this city who does not know Capt. A. to be harsh and tyrannical to those under him? While he was in command of the navy yard in this city, he was hated by all. But his cruelty to a poor lame soldier of last war was shameful. This poor fellow, who had lost a leg, attached to the yard in some way, was engaged to be married. The day was appointed, supper prepared, the bride and her friends in readiness, when Capt. A. coming to hear of it, (we forget his name) locked him up in the yard! The friends of the man, however, managed to get him over the wall. He was married—took supper with his friends, and before day was hoisted back again. But coming to the ears of the captain, he was put under guard ten days! His whole conduct to the men while here was rigid and severe.

He was a barber, it is said—no doubt he will shave his men all round. We have some instances of great men who were once barbers, but we have many barbers who never were great men.

How many captains of this stamp may be in the Navy, we are not aware.

We are only acquainted with a few of the old commanders, such as Commodores Hull, Chauncey, Creighton, and Elliott, who, with the exception of the latter, were brave and kind to their men. It is asserted however, that many of the younger commanders exercise unwarranted cruelty.

Secretary U. goes back to the year 1800 and points to the act of Congress appointing a Board of Commissioners to form specific regulations, and it appears from the report, they exceeded the powers granted to them by the act, and have had every thing their own way ever since. The following are the Secretary's remarks on this point—

"The obvious intention of the act of Congress is to make the Navy Commissioners the ministerial agents of the Secretary of the Navy, for certain purposes. He has no authority to employ any other agents for those purposes. Among other things, it is their duty, under the second section of the act, "by and with the consent of the Secretary of the Navy, to prepare such rules and regulations as shall be necessary," in the executions of the specific duties therein assigned to them, and for 'securing responsibility in the subordinate officers and agents" employed in those duties. There is nothing in the terms of the act, and nothing in its plain purpose and intention, to authorize the Commissioners to prepare a general code of rules and regulations for the government of the navy. They were strictly confined to the purposes mentioned in the act, to wit, 'securing a uniformity in the several classes of vessels and their equipments, and repairing and refitting them' For these purposes and for no other, they had authority to prepare, by and with the consent of the Secretary of the Navy, such rules and regulations as they might deem proper—and, as a necessary incident of this authority, to prepare additional rules for securing responsibility in their subordinate agents.

That this is the true meaning of the act of Congress is so apparent that I deem it wholly unnecessary to enter into a more critical examination in order to prove it.

But the Blue book is not confined to these objects. It contains a great variety of rules and regulations applying to every department of naval duty, and to every officer and man connected with the naval service. It is designed as a general code of rules and regulations for the government of the navy, and as such, it is universally received, and daily acted on.

Under this code, thus questionable in its authority, and altogether insufficent in itself, the navy has been governed for twenty-three years! There is, in truth, no law upon the subject—no obligatory rule whatever, except what is found in the act of 1800—and that is altogether imperfect and inadequate."

This is a startling disclosure! and so far from being surprised at the present deplorable situation of our naval affairs, every one will be astonished that it is no worse!

What have our PRESIDENT'S been about? What have Secretaries of the Navy been about? Not their duty, it is evident. But the truth is, CONGRESS is the most culpable, and the best atonement they can make, is to unmake this Board, which has been long considered a nuisance by all discerning men. Who ever heard of a Board sitting FORTY-ONE YEARS, to transact business (which it now appears from the act of Congress quoted by the Secretary) could have been done in a month, if we are any judge.

They have, in the meantime, usurped the supreme control of the Navy in effect, and and it is time to clip their wings.

THIS BOARD [or somebody else] is to blame for this eternal drain of money upon the Treasury, for which the people have very little value received. Doubtless the Secretaries have uniformly reported, from time to time, the debit and credit of those vast expenditures under the direction of the Board. But who knows whether the performance of the obligations between the parties and the government, have been executed with fidelity? No one! We have reference to the expenditures on our *coast* and *Navy Yards*, which we believe are wholly made under the direction and suggestions of the Board.

One cause of suspicion that all is not right, is, that the same sums more or less is annually called for and voted for the same fortifications, and the great number of hands employed for the last ten years at the different navy yards, who draw regular pay, and are [particularly for the last five years] idle half their time for want of work, one half of them [perhaps] overlooking the other, or taking their pleasure.

At the Gosport Navy Yard [Va.] there are nine hundred hands [or were, a short time since] employed, upon an average of, say $2 per day. What a pretty little item this makes in the account, for which the government is now defaulter to the people. What have they to show for it? We question whether the proceeds would sell for half the money. In New York, Philadelphia, and Boston navy yards, of which we shall speak anon—it is the same.

Now if it requires two CART-LOADS of SPECIE [they carry it now in a coach with two horses] to pay off *two hundred men* at the Washington Navy Yard, how many carts will it take to pay off nine hundred men at Gosport? Answer. Nine. If it takes nine cart-loads of specie to pay of nine hundred hands for one month, how many cart-loads will it take to pay the same number one year? If we had Sam Slick here, he could cypher it out.

Not long since, we saw one of the hands in this city, and enquired if they still received specie payment. "Oh no," he replied, "they put us off with one-half paper, and I think it is very hard."

(*To be Continued.*)

NOTE.—All this lavishing specie upon mechanics, is the Benton policy, [backed by the Commissioners,] vide the public works in this city—something like pipe laying.

MORE OF THE BENTON POLICY.

It appears from the *Globe*, from which we quote the paragraph, that Mr. WEBSTER has offended their highnesses, the editors of the Pennsylvanian, published in Philadelphia, a Benton paper, "sub rosa." The editors are highly respectable—and very accomplished gentlemen. But as the little carrier boy of the Madisonian replied to us the other day, when we rated him for a turn-coat, they will do "any thing for money." These gentlemen have had a liberal share of treasury pap for twelve years, and no sooner is it bestowed upon another—which is true democracy principles, than they raise their voice against the government. They may call themselves what they please, but republicans or democrats they are NOT. Democracy is equal rights.

The editors attributing the fiscal report to the pen of Mr. Webster, say—

"When the report tells us that 'the people have a right to require that what is to be done should be done without further delay, in order that they may accommodate themselves to the policy of the Goverment, whatever that policy may be, and be prepared to give a corresponding direction to their own industry and business,' we think we hear a sound emanating from the depths of Hamiltonian doctrine, which fashions the people by Government policy, and the Government poljcy by the people."

We "*think* we hear the sound," &c. The editors have the right to "think" what they please, while they certainly will allow others the same liberty—a liberty, thank God and the heroes of the revolution, is the birth-right of all. Therefore, we should like to KNOW how the fact that [as per assertion of the report] "the people have a right to require that what is to be done, should be done without further delay, in order that they may accommodate themselves to the policy of the government, * * * * * * and be prepared to give a corresponding direction to their *own* industry, can be construed into *Hamiltonian* doctrine, which fashions the people by government policy, and not government policy by the people." What detestable hypocrisy!

Now it is as clear as the sun in the heavens, that the sentence referred to, merely means that the people, so long thrown out of business by the "democracy" of the two last administrations, wish to be upon a certainty upon the currency question, before they enter upon business again.

And to use the words of our friends the editors, "we think we hear a sound emanating from the depths of the" *Benton doctrine*, which we need not tell the editors, is to form the government upon an absolute plan, and to this end he is for rendering a portion of the people powerless by taking from them to enrich their own portion.

From the Feliciana [*La.*] *Whig.*

We like the President, and therefore like to remind him of his consistency. But his Wise friends advise him backwards.

JOHN TYLER IN 1834 & IN 1841.

"One of the best speeches made during the extra session of Congress, was delivered by Mr. Thompson of Indiana. His review of certain portions of President Tyler's past life, furnishes a striking contrast with the present position of the President: Among other extracts from the speeches of Mr. *Tyler*, Mr. Thompson cites the following from his speeches on the removal of the deposites, delivered in 1834.

"In answer to all these considerations we are told of the great power of the Bank. Sir, is there no danger of power in any other direction? Are gentlemen blind to the power of the President? In its mildest form it is immense. Look at the Blue Book. Count up the number of his retainers—of those who live only by his smile, and perish by his frown? here, are 40,000 public officers of the Government. The Dukes of Burgundy, who agitated Europe in the times of the Henrys of England and the Philips and Louises of France, could not count so many. The Earl of Warwick, the king-maker of England, had not one-fourth so many. Shall we swell this enormous list by adding the power over the purse and the currency? Do so, and no limited monarch in the world is more powerful.—What, then, would it avail me, to go back to my constituents with the declaration that the Bank is powerful and must be strangled, per fas aut nefas, and that, in doing so, I had by my veto added kingly power to the Presidential office?"

Again in 1834, Mr. Tyler said—

'We were told yesterday,' said Mr. Tyler, 'that the President could not retrace his steps with honor. What language is this to be held by a public agent? *Honor*, due regard to the solemn obligations and duties of office, require of every public man to repair the mischief which his unwise policy may have inflicted on the country. By what sort of advisers must the President be surrounded, when we are told that he would be dishonored by giving audience to the constituent body, and yielding to them. *His* duty required this of him. The country must suffer because the President must not be inconsistent. Honor would not permit him to retract an ill-advised act, no matter what may come out of it. Mr. Tyler would scout the idea of honor and consistency.'

Horrid.—When is a lady's neck not a neck.

When it is a little bare [bear).

Who threw that last brick?

A *Noble Sentiment*.—'What I admire in Christopher Columbus,' says Turgot, 'is not his having discovered the new world, but his having gone in search for it on the faith of an opinion.'

POETRY.

LONG TIME AGO.

On the lake where droops the willow
Long time ago!
Where the rock threw back the billow,
Brighter than snow—
Dwelt a maid, beloved and cherish'd,
By high and low—
But with the autumn leaf she perish'd,
Long time ago!

Rock, and tree, and flowing water,
Long time ago!
Bird, and bee, and blossom taught her,
Love's spell to know—
While to my fond words she listen'd,
Murmuring low—
Oh, how her dark eyes glistened
Long time ago!

Mingled were our hearts forever!
Long time ago!
Can I now forget her!—never!—
No, lost one, no!
To her grave these tears are given
Ever to flow!
She's the star I missed from heaven,
Long time ago!

A fellow was tried at the recent term of the superior court, hold at New London, for the offence of stealing. It being made to appear that the value of the articles taken did not amount to $15, the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty, because he did not steal enough!—Norwich Aurora.

That'll do Sally —One of our Washingtonians, last Monday evening, said that he knew a farmer in Connecticut, in very good circumstances, who used very frequently to get drunk. He had a very nice wife, and one winter he would often come home so drunk that she would have to undress him and put him to bed, when she would carefully tuck in the bed clothes all around, for the double purpose of keeping him warm, and to prevent him from tumbling out. One evening he got particularly boozy, and mistaking the gate which led to the barn for the door of the house, went to the pig pen, climbed over and fell in the trough. The pigs probably thinking it was something to eat, commenced rooting and turning him over with their noses. After a while, supposing that it was his good wife performing the customary offices of tucking in the bed clothes, the old man stammered out, 'that'll do, Sally, come to bed.—N. Y. Organ.

PAN OF GRAVY.—'Ba a!' shrieks a half naked infant of about eighteen months old.

'What's the matter with mamma's thweet pittle-ducky?' says an affectionate mother, while she presses it to her bosom, and the young serpint in return digs its talons into her face.

'Da den, Missis, I knows what little Massa Jim wants,' exclaimed the cherub's negro nurse.

'You black hu-sy! why don't you tell me then?' and the infuriated mother gives Dinah a douse in the chops with her shoe.

'Why he wants to put his foot in dat dar pan ob gravy, what's cookin on de hart!' whimpers the unfortunate blackey!

'Well, and why don't you bring it here you aggravating nigger, you,' replies the mother of the bawling young one.

Dinah brings the gravy, and little Jim puts his feet in the pan, dashing the milk-warm grease about his sweet dumpy little shunks, to the infinite amusement of his mother, who tenderly exclaimed—

'Did mommoni's yettle Dimmy want to put his teeny-weeny footsey's in the gravy: It shall play in the pan as much as it choosey-wooseys, and then it shall have its pooty red frock on, and go and see it pappy yappy?"

'Father,' cried a young sweep, pointing to a well dressed man who was passing, 'only look! that's a lawyer.'

Hush!' hush!' replied the more considerate senior, 'he's more to be pitied. You don't know what you may come to yourself.'

Dr. HUNTER, when starting in life gave lectures. His first was attended but by the porter! 'John,' said Dr. Hunter, 'take that skeleton down beside you, that I may say with propriety—'Gentlemen.'

Pretty Good—The Pittsburg Chronicle says—'Shin-*plasters* are so called from their *sticking* qualities—when a person gets hold of one there's no *getting it off*!'

NEW GROCERY.

MR. JAMES GIVEN has the honor to inform the Public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has just opened a Grocery Store in that noted building on Penn Avenue, near the Railroad Depot, formerly occupied by Mr. Dunn as a furniture store, and latterly by the office of the Native American, where he will be happy to accommodate all who may favor him with their custom, with every article in the Grocery line.

$100 REWARD.

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For the cure of Gonorrhoa, Gleets, Strictures, Diabets or difficulty in making water, and all other unnatural discharges from the uretha of either sex.

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☞For sale in Washington city by Robert Patterson, corner 9th and the Avenue and Charles C. Stott, corner of 7th streets and the avenue; and by H. Wade on 7th areet, and by J. & W. Young jr.

In Georgetown by John L. Kidwell.

MRS. HALL'S BOARDING HOUSE,

Pennsylvania Avenne,
NEARLY OPP. BROWN'S HOTEL,
WASHINGTON.

FRESH GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS,

For sale, Wholesale and Retail, at
J. F. CALLAN'S,
Drug Store, Corner of E and 7th streets,
WASHINGTON CITY:

Among which may be found the following Artichoke, Asparagus, Beans, various kinds; Beets, every variety; Brussels Sprouts, Broceli, Collards, Cabbage, many sorts, Carrots, do. do. Cauliflowers, late and early, Celery, white and red, Chervil, or Salad, Corn Salad, Cress or Pepper Grass; Cucumber, late and early; Corn, early, prolific, and sweet; Egg Plant, white and purple; Endive Curled; Kale or Borecole; Leek, English and Scotch Lettuce, all the best sorts; Melons and Cantelopes; Nasturtium; Okra, excellent for Soups; Onions, white, red, and silver, Parsley, plain and curled; Parsnip, large, Peas, extra early, early and late; Pepper, Squash and other, Pumpkins, premium, Radishes, many sorts; Rhubarb, for Tarts Salsify or Vegetable Oyster; Spnage round and prickly; Squash, every variety, Tomato, the finest kind; Turnip, all the best sorts, Onion Sets, &c. &c.

Splendid Flower Seeds, Bulbous Roots Dahlias, &c. &c.

☞These seeds are put up in small and convenient parcels, and are warranted true and genuine. The Roots, (particularly the Dahlias,) are of the most beautiful description, comprise all the new varieties, and will be sold at the New York prices

*** Orders from a distance punctually attended to, and Seeds, Roots and plants carefully packed to go to any part of the United States.

THE HUMAN HAIR is warranted staid or restored, and the head kept free from Dandruff, by the genuine *Oldridge's Balm of Columbia.*

Remember the genuine as described below. This is certified to by several Mayors, Ministers of the Gospel. British Consul Physicians, and a great number of our most honorable citizens, to be seen where it is sold

DARING FRAUD.—his article has been imitated by a notorious counterfeiter. Let it never be purchased or used unless it have, the name of L. SOMSTOCK, or the signature of COMSTOCK & CO. on a splendid wrapper. This is the only external test that will secure the Public from deception.

Apply at the wholesale and retail office No 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane and Pearl street.

COMSTOCK & CO.
Wholesale Druggists, New York

A great variety of the most worthless trash for the hair has sprung up on the credit of this article. This has stood the test of 21 years, and rapidly increased in favor

STEAMBOAT HOTEL.

The subscriber having taken the large and commodious Hotel on Seventh street, one door from the corner of Pa. Av. facing *Centre Market,* formerly occupied by *John Lloyd,* Esq.

Of this long established house, for its convenience, and comfortable apartments little need be said. he subscriber, also long known to the Public, is prepared to accommodate boarders and travellers at the shortest notice. His table is plentifully furnished with the best the market affords prepared by experienced cooks, and attentive servants:

His bar is furnished equal to any in the United States.

He flatters himself, therefore, that from his zeal to give entire satisfaction, he may receive a moderate share of public patronage.

B. O. SHECKLES.

sept. 23, 1840

PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY COURIER.—Printed and published by A M'Makin & E. Holden, at No. 72 Dock Street, corner of Walnut.

Terms of Subscription—$3 per annum. $2 if paid in advance $1,25 in advance for six months.

Of Advertising.—$1 per square for each inserion. No yearly advertising admitted lahese terms have been adopted both because me number of subscribers are so much trger than allt ne daily papers united, as to nake them actually cheaper, and because a epetition of old advertisments affords no nterest to the readers.

Papers discontinued only at the option of the publishers, while arrearages are due.

Small notes are received in payment of our bills,

Any person forwarding $10 will be entitled to six copies.

Postage on letters must invariably be paid.

Travelling Agents will much oblige by sending the numbers and time paid for, as well as invariably the names paid.

All remittances of money by mail are acknowledged in the 'Receipts by Mail.'

Agents for this paper are earnestly requested to make quick remittances, without which it is impossible to keep accounts even.

When, a single paper is ordered by an agent and postage accrues, it is invariably charged to the subscriber.

Directions must always be accompanied with the name of the subscriber, and the Post Office at which a paper is discontinued or paid for, and in case of a removal, the office from, as well as to, which the paper is to be changed.

PROPOSALS
FOR
PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION

The Authentic Report of the Controversial Discussion, that took place in the City of Dublin, in the year 1827, between the Rev THOMAS MAGUIRE, and the Rev R. T. P. POPE.

This celebrated work, the most remarkable controversal discussion of modern times, having gone through twenty-one editions in England and Ireland, where it is still read with extraordinary vidity, and in the United States passed through three editions, all of which are exhusted to the last copy; and the demand for it from all quarters, Catholic and Protestant, being still very great, it is proposed to re-publish it in Weekly Numbers at such a price as to put it within the reach of all without spouressing any.

Those in the City of N. York, who wish the work, will be served by leaving their names with the publisher, John Doyle, 294, Pearl Street, those at a distance can have it regularly mailed to them, by remitting one dollar in a post-paid letter.

Agents.—Mr. Patrick Conolly, 118 Ann St. Boston;—Henry Mc Keon, Willing. Alley, Philadelphia;—Mr. John Farnon, Union. N. Y.;—r.T Mathew McLeod, Georgetown, D. C.;—Mr. Peter Haynes, Savannah, Geo —and the office of the U. S. Catholic Miscellany, Charleston, S. C.

It is a well known fact that this great controversy has converted more sectaries to the Catholic Church in England and Ireland, than any other work whatever; and has also been the happy means of bringing great numbers to the true faith in the United States. It is therefore hoped that every sincere Catholic will lend his aid, by putting down his name, to prevent so valuable a work from being out of print, more particularly when for his subscription, he will receive the utmost value.

Cabinet Maker, Joiner, Carpenter, & Undertaker.

THE subscriber informs the public, that he is now about to commence in the various branches of his business at his old stand, near 7th street, between E and F streets, formerly occupied by Nathan Smith. He will make to order all kinds of CABINET WORK, at the shortest notice PRINTER'S FURNITURE of every description made to order, and a portion will be kept on hand to suit the patterns of Intelligencer and Globe. He will attend to FUNERALS, as usual, in the city or country, at the shortest notice Long experience in the business, bids him to adopt the northern custom of keeping coffins ready made on hand, with Shrouds, Sheets, and every thing necessary for immediate interment, in case of plague and sudden death. Two first rate Hearses always in readiness to attend in this city or in the country.

june 15 PETER CALLAN.

CONFECTIONARY.

THE SUBSCRIBER having removed from 7th street to Pa. Avenue, between 3d and 4th street, below the UNION TAVERN, below, where he has the honor to inform his friends and the Public in General, that he is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice every variety of article in his line; Cakes of every description, Candies in every variety of Fruit, Nuts, &c.

H. BARNS

GERMAN HOTEL,
BY
CHARLES ROSENTHAL.

The proprietor has removed to the south side of Penn. Avenue, between 12th and 13th sts. to the House lately occupied by COLTMAN, where he will be happy to entertain his old customers and strangers

DEPOT HOUSE."

This is a new tavern recently opened by MICHAL MCDERMOTT, at that popular stand formerly occupied by Mr. McGuire, immediately opposite the car office, on Pennsylvania Avenue. Mr. McD. has long been known to the public as a successful carriage maker, and a most amiable man.

He has fitted up the house in a neat and commodious style, and solicits a portion of the public patronage. He is prepared to entertain travellers and citizens at the shortest notice. He has a well furnished bar, and provided with good beds and stables.

Cabinet, Chair, and Sofa Manufactory
AND
UPHOLSTERY

G. W. DONN & CO.

Respectfully inform their friends, and the public in general, that they carry on the above named business in its various branches, and will manufacture to order any article in their line, also repair furniture of all descriptions in the best manner.

Their stock on hand in their Ware-room, on Pansylvania Avenue, equidistant from the railroad depot and Capitol gate, will consist of

Spring and cushion seat Sofas, Low Bedsteads
Sideboards, Bureaus, (column, dressing and common)
Centre, side, column, pier, dressing, sofa, loo, dining and breakfast Tables
Wardrobe Bedsteads
Mahogany, Rocker, parlor and other Chairs
Hair, moss and shuck Mattresses, &c.

All of which are of the best workmanship, and will be sold as reasonable as at any other establishment in Washington

Persons wishing to exchange their old furniture will give us a call.

Orders attended to.

STEAMBOAT AUGUSTA.—NOTICE.

The Steamboat Augusta will land and take off passengers at the following landings on Potomac River, every other day from date viz: Pye's and Budd's Landings, Maryland shore, and at Quantico, on the Virginia side of the river.

PASSAGE TO CHARLESTON S.C.

THE steam packet GEORGIA, Capt will make her trips from Norfolk to Charleston on Friday the 16th instant; and on and after the 3d March next she and the SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. Coffey, will commence their regular runs of once a week leaving Norfolk every Saturday, and Charleston every Friday. The engines have been overhauled and put in complete order.

These packets and officers are so well known to Southern travellers, it would be superfluous to say anything of either. Each of them is furnished with 150 of the most approved Life Preservers Passengers leaving Philadelphia the day previous will reach there by the Northern route in the usual time

Passage through from Philadelphia
Baltimore
Norfolk

Tickets may be procured at the Baltimore Steamboat office, Philadelphia, lower end of Chesnut treets and at the Norfolk, Steamboat Office, Baltimore end of spear wharf.

THORPE'S COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILIA.—For Purifying the Blood, and all the chronic diseases. Scorfula, King's Evil: and Venereal Diseases, such as brought on by improper use of *Mercury*, &c. Consumption Gout, Scurvy, Cancer, Affections the ts ,Lungs, and all affections of the Ski Tetter, Biles, Ring-worm, Scald Head, Dutch Pimples and Eruptions, and breaking out of the skin. This Extract is also an excellent spring medicine, as it purifies the blood, and removes all pimples, &c. from the skin—at the same time renders the complexion in a fair and healthy condition. For sale by J & W Young, C Stotts, corner of 7th street and the avenue; H David D Wageher, of *Easton*, Pa.

Wade, on 7th stree, C I & J ardelli corner 12th street and the avenue.

Georgetown, by O. Linthicum.

PHILADELPHIA TYPE FOUNDRY JOHNSON & SMITH, No. 6 George street, [between 6th and 7th,] keep constantly on hand type, Presses, Printing the and Printing Materials of every description.

The folloing are the prices of Printing Types, at six months credit, for approved paper, or at a discount of 7 1-2 per cent for cash.

ROMAN AND ITALI

	lb.		
Pearl	40	Double G. Prim	38
Nonpareil	84	Double Paragon	38
Minion	75	Canno n	34
Brevier	66	Four line Pica	32
Bourgeois	46	Five line Pica	34
Long Primer	42	Six line Pica	
Pica	38	Most of the	
English	38	Six line Pica	
Great Primer	38	and larger, are	
Paragon	38	cut on wood,	
Double Pica	38	and are from	
Double English	38	5 to 37 1-2 Icts	
		per letter.	

INDIAN RESTORATIVE

For Restorig and Promoting the Growth of Hair.

THIS article not only promotes the Growth of Hair, but makes it soft and pliable. It prevents its falling off, and affords effectual punishment to the Roots, restores it to its natural color, improves the beauty, and gradually changes light or red hair, to that of a brown or black. It also removes Dandruff, prevents baldness, and so extremely pleasant to use, that parents will find it of great advantage in cleaning children's heads; (as it is of great benefit to the health,) and is far superior to all other Restoratives, Balsams or Oils—and particularly in cases of Fever, when the hair begins to fall off. There has never been any thing so effectual as the 'Indian Restorative,'

To be had Wholesale and Retail of Charles Stott, corner of 7th street and Penn. Av. Washington City, D. C.

In Baltimore by Dr. A. Pena, No. 2 South street.

CONDITIONS.

1. One thousand copies only will be printed.

2. The paper and print will both be excellent.

3. It will be issued in weekly parts at twelve and a-half cents each part payable on delivery.

4. The number of parts it will make cannot be ascertained with accuracy at present, but should it exceed eight, the overplus will be given gratis.

THORPE'S VEGETABLE ANTIBILIOUS PILLS. A sovereign remedy in cases of Bilious Indigestion, or sour Stomach; Dyspepsia, such as loss of Appetite; Nausea, or Sickness at the Stomach Costiveness; Languid lowness of Spirits, Giddiness; Palpitation of the Hear

For cleansing the stomach and removing the bile they stand unrivalled; they are also an excellent preventative of all disorders originating from a foul stomach.

They are mild in their action, and purge but little, and are an excellent purifier of the blood.

N. B. These Pills contain no Mercury whatever, and may be taken without regard to diet and exposure.

For sale by J & W Young, jr. Charles Stott, corner of 7th and the avenue: H Wade on 7th street: and by C & J Bardelle, corder of 12th street and the avenue Washington City.

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BY

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LOOK HERE! THE ROACH AND BED BUG BANE,

For destroying Roaches, Bed-bugs, Ants, &c.

This article is certainly the most convenient and safe now in use (for the same purpose) requires to be applied time

As it only during the season, who or three time to destroy, and keep whi will be sufficiens, &c. free from insects heads, larde

every kind.

N. B. This preparation is put up in quare bottles, with the directions for use, &c.

For sale in Washington City by

Charles Stott, corner of 7th street and Pa Avenue.

E. H. James, corner of 14th street and Pa Avenue, and by

James Barry, on the Navy Yard, and a Georgetown by O M. Linthicum.

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NOTICE.

THE subscriber has taken the City Lunch, corner of 14th street and Pennsylvania avenue, formerly kept by John Hand jr. where he intends keeping all the delicacies of the season, both in the eating an drinking way. Gentlemen will please ca and taste for themselves.

May 1840 J. W. DEXTER.

CHARLES CAHEN

Informs the Public that he has removed to that popular stand formerly occupied by Michael McDermott, at the corner of Sixth street and Penn. Av. where he continues to furnish refreshments to citizens and transients, as usual. He begs leave to return his thanks to his friends and the Public in gentha for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hopes by assiduity and attention to merit a continuance of their favors.

Washington, D. C.
Oct. 1, 1840.

THE GENUINE VEGEABLE PILLS—An effectual cure for Gonorrhœa, Gleet's Strictures, &c. &c. Of all the remedies yet discovered for the cure of these complaints, the Vegetable Pills have been the most effectual, as they have never been known to fail to effect a perfect cure. They are mild and pleasant to take, yet powerful in their action, and may be taken without the knowledge of the most intimate friend. These Pills are put up in square boxes, with full directions accompanying each box. For sale by J & W Young, jr. C Stott, corner of 7th street and the ave e; C T and T erJardella, corner of 12th a the avenue p Wade on 7th street.

Georgetown, D by Linthic

MICHAEL McDERMOTT wishes to inform his customers and the Public in general, that he still continues to carry on the COACH MAKING BUSINESS, in all its branches, on Penn avenue, between Third and Four-and a-half streets where he keeps constantly on hand for sale Family Carriages, Barouches, Vehicles, Buggies, Sulkies, Gigs, Carryalls &c, made of the best materials and by selected workmen. He hopes by strict attention to business, to receive a share of public patronage.

Repairing done as usual.

NOTICE TO WESTERN TRAVELLERS.

FARE 2 dollars cheaper than any other line to Frederick or Wheeling.

The Fredericktown stage leaves the office opposite Gadsby's Hotel, daily, to Frederick and Wheeling. Passengers securing their seats at this place or in Baltimore, have a decided preference over all other passengers that steam it, for the est.

The stage will leave Fredericktown daily on e arrival of the Western stages, and arrive at Washington in time to take all Southern routes. By this line the passengers will arrive at Winchester the same day.

The coaches and teams on this route are of the first quality, with skilful and attentive drivers, and the proprietor pledges himself that every attention and accommodation will be given to the passengers who give this line their patronage.

feb 19 JOHN BROWN, Proprietor.

SHERWOOD'S ELECTRO MAGNETIC REMEDIES FOR CHRONIC DISEASES of the class of Hypetrophy, including the forms of Scrofula, viz: Tubercula Consumption, Dyspepsia, Chronic Disease of the Liver of the Heart of the Spleen, of the Kidneys, of the Spine, White Swellings, Scrofulous Sore Eyes, Scald Head, King' Evil, Leucorrhœa, Chlorosis, Menorrhagia or Females complaints.

These are but different modifications of the same disease, arising from the same cause, existing and ed by the same diagnosis, and cured by the same remedies. Their commencement is an irregular action of the Electro-Galvanic power in the system; they may all be detected by pressure upon the sides of the vertebræ and ganglia of the nerve which elicits the Electro-Galvanic symptom, and they may be cured by these Electro-magnetic remedies: The latter are accompanied by a comprehensive medical treatise, explaining the principles the discovery upon which they are founded, and stating the manner in which they are to be applied In this work Dr. Sherwood demonstrates the fact that every part of the human body, together with every particle of animate and inanimate matter is either in a negative or positive state of electricity and that every motion in all matter whether in the largest masses or in the smallest particles is produced by the attracting and repelling power of this universal principle. The morbic poison which produces disease of the organs or limbs, which is to be occasioned by the entire preponderance of one of these forces in the system and the remedies restore health by subduing this irregular power to an equilibrium. By this means the very seeds of the disease are eradicated, and a permanent cure effected, even in cases where all hope of relief from other sources is abandoned. The Electro Magnetic remedies are the only preparations applicable to this prevailing class of diseases and they never disappoint the confidence reposed in them the symptoms of the class of diseases to which they are applicable can be discovered, and directions contained in the work which accomplished than without the aid of a physician, and the medicine used with perfect safety and success during dieting or inconvenience, or any other father advice than this work affords. Price $0, for sale at

Corner between Bridge and Gadsby's